"Confessions and Concessions,"

How Can it be Done! There are a great many propositions to solve the political troubles of the country, but few look feasible or practicable. The most acceptable is the proposed amendments to the Constitution suggested by Mr. CRITTENDEN. They have the advantage of being peace offerings from the South and coming from the Representative of a State which has always been loyal to the Consti-1820 and 1850, when the danger of disunion was us." That proposition, also, accommodates the Kentucky stepped into the breach and saved the country. Perhaps another gallant son of the lessens its power and privileges by restricting idential agent to pilot us safely through this most critical period in our history as a nation. The Republicans object to this proposislavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, is silent son why it is opposed by the Journal and the in regard to its admission south of that line. In Republican party.

Another objection to restoring the Missouri Compromise line is raised by the Republicans. They say it is inconsistent in the Democrats to adjection might be urged with some force if it was ritory and the District of Columbia was the true policy for settling that vexed question. They believe so now. Upon this issue they were beaten in the last Presidential canvass. It is not their doctrine then that is now in controversy. The contest are brightening. We quote: is between the dominant party of the North, who refuse to recognize the right of property in man and, therefore, insist upon the exclusion of slavery the South, who are united in demanding equal rights in the Territories. The preservation of the ties. It demands concessions upon both sides, and by mutual admissions it maintains the bonor of each. This determination of the question removes it from the halls of Congress. It is a permanent settlement of the controversy and promises peace to the country. We believe these amendments, and it is for that reason we advocate | present crisis; their adoption. The South will never yield more to prevent the destruction of a government, in the maintainance of which is involved the pro-

mise for the reasons that it is perfectly satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and that it is "unmay rightfully hold property in man."

ganized law of the proposed Southern Confeder- much more speedily and easily than by the action acy. The Journal, too, with great earnestness, you propose. has insisted that the Supreme Court of the United also, entertain a like opinion. They regard it with the Republicans on the Crisis Committee. opinion that each expresses in regard to what in their Constitutions. rest this source of contention, is the great object servants. to be attained, by making the propositions of Mr. or without families, to live comfortably or de-CRITTENDEN amendments to the Constitution.

And here comes in the objection of the Journal. that "the incorporation of this amendment makes the nation recognize the right of property in man." in a menial capacity. There is but a very insig-This the Constitution does beyond any doubt, and nificant number of slaves in that country now; every State which ratifies that instrument concedes the lawfulness of slavery. The Journal be taught, as they certainly have not yet been, to in the past few weeks, has over and over again perform the services required of house servants; acknowledged the right of property in man, or and will acquit themselves in that capacity with that the Constitution recognizes that right, by as much of skill and trustiness as the negro slaves.

When that happens negro slaves will, save in a admitting that good faith requires the faithful few exceptional cases, not be wanted in New enforcement of the fugitive slave law and that Mexico. As to their being employed in agriculslaveholders should have the right of transit with ture, or in any other pursuit there, the likelihood their slaves through the free States, and a of it is so exceedingly small as to make any fight over admission of that Territory, on account of temporary sojourn therein with that species of slavery, an inexcusable piece of folly. chattels. If that clause of the Constitution which provides for the rendition of fugitives from labor THE RESISTANCE FEELING .- We are daily reis not "a national declaration that man may rightis not "a national declaration that man may rightindicating that the resistance feeling is decidedly fully hold property in man," the words employed on the increase in Tennessee Our people are must have an entirely different meaning from rapidly becoming satisfied that it is useless for us that generally received. It can not be denied to expect justice at the hands of the Black Rethat generally received. It can not be denied publicans and as we can not get the Constitution in a union with them, we will have it in a union legiance to the Constitution recognizes the right with the South .- Naskville Union.

VEEKLY SENTINEL. of property in man, and must admit it as long as of property in man, and must admit it as long as

Government" remains "just as it is." Another objection the Journal raises to the CRITTENDEN compromise is, that it is the "jug The article under this head, which will be found handle sort." Let us look at this view of the on the first page of to-day's Sentinel, is from the case from a Southern stand-point. The South pen of one of the most eminent theologians and claim they have equal rights in the territoriesscholars of New England. The suggestions of the same right to carry and enjoy their property the writer are well adapted to the present crisis of in the territories as the Northern man has histhe country, and are worthy of general considera- that it is unjust to exclude them from any of the common territories of the United States. The CRITTENDEN adjustment prohibits slavery north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. Is not this a concession of what the people of the slave States claim to be their right under the Constitution? Is it not a surrender, on their part, of what they conceive to be a constitutional privilege? Is it not the concession of a principle which they value as highly as those who hold to a contrary doctrine? The Journal concedes this tution and the Union. In the fierce struggles of us back what never should have been taken from

almost as imminent as now, the favorite son of Republican organ by refusing "to give slavery any greater power or privileges than it now has." It same State, at the present time, may be the provcontends it has a right to go.

The CRITTENDEN amendment is virtually a restoration of the Missouri compromise line, which tion for the reason that it recognizes property the Republicans profess to be willing to re-enact. in man; but, at the same time, they profess undy- If that act did not expressly authorize or recognize ing devotion to the Constitution, as it is. This slavery south of the line it established, such was position looks parodoxical-inconsistent. It is the understanding of its object and intention. It so. The Constitution distinctly recognizes the was understood to operate as a partition of the right of property in man. It does it in providing common territory, giving to each section a porfor the rendition of fugitives from labor, and in tion, the status of which there should be no doubt making slave property a basis of representation. or dispute. Mr. CRITTENDEN proposes to make It admitted the right, again, in permitting the this partition clear and explicit-to place the matslave trade to continue twenty years from the ter beyond controversy and make the settlement period of its adoption. The Republicans can not permanent by constitutional amendment. There refuse to acknowledge the right of property in must be concessions or eise there is no compro man, so long as they remain loyal to the Consti- mise. Each party claims to be right, and each tution. The compromise is a fair one between have failed to convince the other that it is in the two contending sections, with directly opposite wrong, or that it is demanding more than it views as to the true theory of the organic law- should. And is it not the wise course for each The South claim the right to take and hold their to vield something-to make mutual concesproperty in all the Territories, while the Republi- sions to conciliate and harmonize, rather than to cans, the dominant party in the North, assert attempt to coerce the demands of either upon the that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legisla- other. No greater evil could happen to the lature has the right to give legal existence to North than the Africanization of the slave States slavery in any of the Territories. Mr. Chartenden -the enfranchisement of the negroes now held proposes to settle the dispute by dividing the ter- in slavery. The concessions asked by the South ritory, interdicting slavery north of 36 degrees 30 are but a feather's weight in comparison with the minutes, and permitting it south of that line, but evils which would follow the emancipation of the in all cases allowing the people to adopt or pro- slaves from their present restraints. In a ecohibit slavery as they may elect when they form a nomical view of the question, the North bave as State Constitution. Is not this an equitable division? Is it just to ask a people who have a com- the slave States, as they have themselves. If the mon right to the Territories with ourselves to Carrennex compromise should accomplish nosurrender all? Is it generous in us to demand thing else than the termination of political slavery it? But, say the Republicans, restore the Mis agitation, the country should be willing to adopt souri Compromise, which, while interdicting it. The fear that it may do so is the main rea-

this regard the Missouri Compromise and the The CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS .- The Augusta, CETTENDEN plan are alike, only one expresses di- Georgia, Constitutionalist, a decided secession rectly what was implied in the other. Why the paper, terms the proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN necessity of prohibiting slavery in any portion of "resolutions of peace and compromise." This is the Territories, if it was not conceded that the an indication that the adjustment proposed by the right existed for it to go in all, or where it was Kentucky Senator would be accepted by the South

> and restore harmony to the country. The Prospect.

The Republican press differ as to the probable result of our present political troubles. The vocate a policy which they helped overthrow upon Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday speak discouragingly, as follows:

News is scarce, as every one is looking mainly proposed to restore the Compromise by Congres- for information from the South, which is dealed and enactment. Its repeal was urged upon the out very sparingly by the telegraph. What is reground it was inconsistent with the Constitution | ceived from that quarter is not encouraging. It looks as though the cotton States, and probably as it is. This difficulty Mr. CEITTENDEN obviates North Carolina, would stray away before the 4th by making his propositions amendments to the of March. The latest advices leave but little Constitution. This objection being removed, the doubt that Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi will very shortly follow the example of South Carolina, and with such States to lead sustained. The Northern Democracy believed them Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas will hardly that non-intervention with slavery in State, Ter- be able to resist the current. If accounts from Southward are to be relied upon, the Secessionists carry matters with a high hand, and compel where

> On the other hand, the dispatches to the Commercial, of the same date, announce that the skies Leading Republicans assert that peace will be

restored within sixty days, expressing firm confidence in Mr. Buchanan's stability. The feeling from all the territory of the United States; and the Union are hopeful, and the chances of the Union are hourly increasing. We really hope that these anticipations of peace

and stability may be verified; but we must confess Union and the perpetuation of our unequaled institutions, is the object to be gained by the pro- Daily the prospects of disunion are increasing. posed compromise between those contending par- The Union can only be saved by concessions, on all sides. In the present temper of the public mind we see but little chance for this.

Governor Magoffin on Slavery. The Governor of Kentucky, in replying to communication from the Commissioner of Alabjects can be accomplished by the CRITTENDEN bama; thus indicates the duty of the South in the

You ask the co-operation of the Southern States

than that, and should not the North go half way, in order to redress our wrongs; so do we. You have no hope of a redress in the Union. We vet look hopefully to assurances that a powerful reaction is going on at the North. You seek a remgress of civilization and Christianity? Conceded on secession from the Union. We wish the ng that the expansion of slavery is an evil, is it united action of the slave States assembled in not wisdom to yield the lesser to prevent the convention within the Union. You would get separately: we unitedly. If Alabama and the other slave States would meet us in conven-The Journal on the Crittenden Com- tion, say at Nashville or elsewhere, as early as the fifth day of February, I do not doubt but The Journal opposes the Chittendex Compro- we would agree in forty-eight hours upon such reasonable guarantees, by way of amend-ment to the Constitution of the United States, as would command at least the apwilling to make a national declaration that man probation of our numerous friends in the free The extremists of the South express the same question with the people there, such a reaction in public opinion might yet take place as to secure claim to hold it in equal reverence with the central effort failed, the South would be united to a man, Republican organ. They contend that the terms | the North divided, the horrors of civil war would of confederation, as expressed by that instrument, and if that be not possible, we would be in a betrightfully interpreted, give all the guarantees to ter position to meet the dreadful collision. By slavery that they ask. And as an earnest of such action, too, if it failed to preserve the Govtheir sincerity in this declaration they propose to ernment, the basis of another Confederacy would adopt the Constitution, without change, as the or-

New Mexico and Slavery.

It is proposed that New Mexico shall become a same construction of the Constitution that the State with a Constitution recognizing slavery if Southern people place upon it. The Abolitionists, she pleases. This proposition has found favor also, entertain a like opinion. They regard it Some of the Republican presses are astonished at the conduct of these Republicans, and complain for that reason denounce it as "a league with of it. The Tribune denounces it. But we have death and a covenant with hell." Admitting not understood that the Republican platform prothat these different parties honestly entertain the siring to become States because of a slavery clase

they think is the true interpretation of the Cou- The whole quarrel, however, is a dispute about stitution, how can it be determined which is right? "goat's wool." Mr. Webster was right in oppo-What tribunal is to sit in judgment and decide ico, for the reason that it was simply absurd to upon these conflicting opinions? If the Supreme denounce a thing which had not and could not Court, the Journal concedes that it has already predetermined the case in opposition to the Re. In tilling the thirty valleys that border the few to all," and herein have found a seeming apology "My son, my son," he cried, "do not touch publican party. If to a majority of the people, in attempting the same process with elephants. streams of New Mexico with negro slaves, than the Republican party will be equally at fault, for There is, we will venture to say, not in all New it was in the minority at the last Presidential Mexico a single slave field hand. Some few of not give such a promise without nullifying itself- probably it was put there by the baker through election a million of votes. If each party is to the military and civil officers, employed in that an absurdity not to be imagined of the great men some mistake. We must inquire. Run!"

Territory, may have slaves for servants. Those who framed or the cautious people who adopted "But, father," interrupted the bay, " make its construction its rule of action, then who have them are generally sons of Southerners, anarchy will prevail. To prevent this doubt as and take with them some family negro, who is to what the Constitution means, and thus put to attached to their persons, as body or house

It is really difficult for Americans, either with cently there without servants of that kind. The country population affords no servants who are tolerable; and it is very seldom that any white man or woman can be hired to go to that country

Confessions and Concessions.

THE BITTERNESS OF FEELING BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

sons at the North are alarmed at the deep under tone of the Southern mind. It is not what we by their subtileties, have perpetually disagreed, ethren, and severely urged them. They now old paths, and set up again the ancient landturn upon us. They allege injustice, and the marks. in stating that the proposed compromise "gives solved. They no longer calculate the arithme-professed that not to contend against the principle of slavery, or to concede anything, in this re-

Many religious and otherwise thoughtful per-

the Revolution is rekindling. selves called upon to analyze our feelings; to con- lust of ambitious, greedy or licentious men. of our country's blood.

First, We have imagined that concession to

been a fact among the nations ever since the wise prev upon more cultivated and virtuous somon law of all the earth. The Constitution met ultimate extinction, as long experience has become the half-way house between the Atlantic dying energies are great. The Constitution so stands. It engages all the equality and fraternity to its wild inhabitants. well known, we could not have had a Constitution but to have had their origin in that extreme sel- to us, by their premature action, that we do not A strong reason for delay, reflectron and con-

himself and behave accordingly.

claim from us the honest and cheerful fulfillment of mere theories, which all experience has hitherto of our compact. We have dignified insane persons | confuted, subject our memories to the reproaches nounced them as barbarians, or as sinners above rors of a civil and servile war. all the dwellers in Jerusalem. We have raised

contributed to put over them, against all protest But their spots, whatever they may be, prove not and remonstrance, a Chief Magistrate well understood by all parties and by the world to represent, have done with throwing stones. While there is not a common principle, but our one-sided specula-strife between us it becomes us not to be their ions. We secured his election especially on that judges. They could, perhaps, become ours with account and by that argument. That distinguished equal reason, and mutual criminations could only officer may himself stand corrected, and thereby possibly save the nation, or greatly mitigate its both a better wisdom. That, possibly, may yet catastrophe. We trust he will, and be a blessing restore us, through mutual concessions and imto his common country, at whatever sacrifice of sectional partialities. But, otherwise, the content to his common country at whatever sacrifice of partial compromise; and a new era of public virtue, prosperity and happiness may succeed. Otherfession of our error, can be our only atonement wise we must fall together. Our exultant nation will die in its youth. The eagle will drop from We also perceive now a greater error in our our mid-heaven, and screaming vultures will

treatment of the ethical question of slavery-its hasten to prev upon the dishonored dead. rights or wrongs per se. That question is supreme. It overrides all constitutional, political and party questions. It should not have been so much omplicated with them, but have been made dec sive of them. We should have settled it at the boy, sat by the wayside near the gate of an old start, and governed ourselves accordingly. But town in Germany. The father took out a loaf of when we have not kept it in abevance, we have bread which he had bought in the town, and broke played fast and loose with it, and have virtually it and gave half to his boy, "Not so, father," acted double. We have at least affected to regard | said the boy, "I shall not eat until after you. slavery as a moral, political and social evil, and You have been working hard all day for small at the same time to justify and support the Con- wages, to support me, and you must be very hunstitution which sanctions it. We have thus gry; I thall wait till you are done.' awakened doubts of our Christian wisdom or integrity, and thereby confused and misled less expe father. "Your love to me does me more good rienced minds. Unbelieving and reckless enthu- than my food; and those eves of yours remind siasts around us have, in this respect, been more me of your dear mother, who has left us, and who siasts around us have, in this respect, been more consistent than ourselves; for they began with an open and uncompromising denial of the right of slavery, and consequently denounced Constitution, laws, the Bible, the Church, or whatever tion, laws, the Bible, the Church, or whatever tion, laws, the Bible, the Church, or whatever tion, laws, the Bible, the Church was father but break this piece in two to love me as she used to do; and indeed all the pecuniary benefits now derived from the dens upon the people. In addition to the loss of told you to love me as she used to do; and indeed all the pecuniary benefits now derived from the general Government, the people must be unsavoidably taxed for the means to inaugurate a new system. Depreciation of property; depression of the Church, or whatever to the constitution, laws, the Bible, the Church, or whatever to the property depression of the Church was a she used to do; and indeed all the pecuniary benefits now derived from the government, the people must be unsavoidably taxed for the means to inaugurate a new system. Depreciation of property; depression of the Church was a property of the State in the existing Contederacy of the State in the existing Content in the content in t or practical support. We have disclaimed fellow- and take you a little more, for you see the loaf is withdrawal of gold and silver from circulation, have acted with them politically in carrying out their speculative ideas, and thereby have put our eat it, I shall not. I have abundance, and let us selves in false or equivocal relations, to a greater thank God for his great goodness in giving us ing to correct our logic and our conduct; to be how shall he not give us all other food that i more studious of the right, and less of the expe necessary to support our mortal bodies?" lient; to follow God rather than man.

tain state of mind we have imagined an opposi | meal. But as they cut one portion of the loaf tion between the letter and spirit of the Constitu- there fell out several pieces of gold of great tion. While that instrument recognizes and value. The little boy gave a shout of joy, and sanctions slavery, we have supposed it, at the was springing forward to grasp the unexpected for acting inconsistently with the Constitution and | that money; it is not ours." with ourselves against the South. We stand corrected-for the Constitution does not and could who framed or the cautious people who adopted "But, father," interrupted the bay, "you are it. Wherein the Constitution promises equal poor and needy, and you have bought the loaf and rights and liberty to all, it does, or can do it, from the baker may tell a lie, and—" the nature of the case, only in reference to citi- "I will not listen to you, my boy. I bought zens of the United States. The Constitution is the loaf, but did not buy the gold in it. If the not for Europeans, Asiatics on Africans, but for baker sold it to me in ignorence I shall not be so those who accepted it as the basis of their civil dishonest as to take advantage of him. Rememgovernment. It admits, of course, the relation ber Him who told us to do unto others as we would title, at our hands, to the benefit of such relations bly cheat us. I am poor indeed, but that's no sin. as the Divine Providence may appoint. But it If we share the poverty of Jesus, God's own Son, does not comprehend them. It could not and be O, let us share, also, his goodness and his trust in American. The Africans then existing among God. We may never be rich, but we may always us did not constitute a part of the people who adopted it. It found them and left them as hew-will be done should we die by doing it! Yes, my boy ers of wood and drawers of water to another peo- trust God, and walk in his ways, and you shall ple, of another race, in wholly different condi- never be put to shame. Now, run to the baker tions, whom God had placed on a higher eminence and bring him here, and I shall watch the gold and dignified with a greater wisdom. Many of until he comes." them were slaves, in bondage, as were the Cananites whom God commanded his people to put "Brother workman," said the old man, "you stitution dissolved not their bonds. Contrarily, it and told him how it had been found. nasters with all honor," as Paul had directed the it away." slaves in his day. It pledged that if they ran away they should be delivered up, on reclamation, to their proper masters, as Paul himself de- complaints. I am glad we have saved this man livered up Onesimus, without reclamation, be- from losing his money." cause he belonged by law to another man.

against the course of his moral providence; honestest man in town. Now I shall tell thee Union. In every section of the Republic, the against the precepts and example of inspired men. about the gold. A stranger came to my shop same evils will prevail in a modified or aggrava-We seem to ourselves now to have been too much swayed by a tinsel theory of" the rights of men," which has no warrant from the scripture, but is referable historically to speculative sophistry and unbelief, a theory about which the philosophers themselves, and the politicians who have thriven

had been taught to expect. It awakens a more to the disorganization of society, ever since God erious consideration of the case between the con- gave to the virtuous sons of Noah social and poflicting parties. We have honestly opposed the litical pre-eminence above their obscene brother, South, because we disliked slavery. We begin as he has distinguished ever since between men to perceive more clearly that our displeasure at and nations on similar accounts. Such fictions the system has grown insensibly into unkindness | may obtain in revolutionary France, or cosmopoltoward the men. An unloving heart has misled itan Germany, but belong not to Puritan America. us. With our good feelings we have lost, in a measure, our courtesy, cander and good judg-derstood Moses, and Christ, and Paul. The "new letter under the measure our courtesy, cander and good judgment. We have unwisely misinterpreted our lights" misled us. We resolve to return to the

same spirit of oppression which we have charged | Thirdly; Some of us have found a greater jusupon themselves. Their excitement is profound. tification of these irregularities, in a more settled It is not merely political, but moral. Their pres- and outspoken conviction of the sinfulness of ent complaint is not so much of our measures, as slavery itself. While we have kept aloof from ur principles and spirit. They proceed, of course, the philosophers, we have yet adopted their lanbelow our legislative enactments, sectional elec- spect, would be "to make a league with death." ions, and other offensive demonstrations, to the In this we have been extreme and inconsiderate, apposed animus that produced them. They are though sincere and conscientious, as was Paul in not for a different policy, but a different spirit, his blind attachment to speculative traditions. We pecause a formal pacification could be of little have lost now none of our hatred of all injustice, equence without a corrected judgment and oppression and cruelty. Our souls still revolt at estored affection. If an irrepressible conflict of the iniquities which have been attendant on the principles and sentiments is to be carried on they slave trade, at the horrors of the middle passage, every hazard. She loves the Union while it is the has been paid by all the States of the Confedewill leave us, at whatever hazards. The fire of and the numerous public and private wrongs and evils resulting from the practice of slavery, as it ider our opinions; to review our policy; and would as soon as any other men insist that the wherein we have erred, to make magnanimous slave should have the enjoyment of all the rights correction. We would do every thing that be and privileges pertinent to his calling. We would suring all the just rights of the States, and agreed No foreign power will condescend to made treat omes Christain and patriotic men to avert a dedeend him, at the cost of property or life, against to in solemn convention of all the parties interties with us; no foreign nor even domestic capitally structive catastrophe. We would clear our skirts unlawful injuries. We would teach, Christianize, and, if that belonged to us, convert him. We In the spirit of returning charity, reviewing now love, pity and would save him. We would give because she has suffered. Bounded on three If the old Confederacy, which has enjoyed the

We are now convinced that the Constitution, in the South would be "to establish slavery as a admitting slavery did, and from the nature of the national institution;" whereas it is already virtu- case could do no more essential wrong than did ally so established by the Constitution, whose the code of Moses, or of other governments to binding obligation we acknowledge. Establish which Christ and his Apostles enjoined submission ment by legislation is not the province of a Con- upon all the Christians. We perceive that God, stitution, but mere assertion of facts and princi-ples on which legislation may be grounded. In Scripture, must have had reasons which are that only possible sense the Constitution establabove our criticism, or, however, that his will is lishes slavery as a national institution; for it is a decisive of all practical questions of right and national instrument. It binds the nation to the wrong. Moreover, reasons for slavery are appafacts and principles which it recognizes and sanc- rent-reasons retributive and prudential-reasons tions as legitimate. The nation is committed by of justice and of mercy, reasons corresponding to it to sustain slavery wherever it naturally subsists, those which we observe for the course of Provior is specially by any State retained or upheld by dence in general in preserving the balance of the present disordered system of the world, securing guardianship, discipline and restraint for licentious, found it an existing, providential fact. It had degraded, incapable persons, who would other-

it, and took it in. It became an important ele- proved. It seems now more than probable that and Pacific, and the great mart of trade for half Would the North-west consent to have the Misment in our common foundation. The Constitution, the Africans included, as things are a score of States and Territories; whilst our sys-sissippi blockaded by either foreign foes or domestion was adopted—a national criterion—by which in respect to the different races, could no more tem of internal improvements is stimulating in-

mitted to it, or the nation has no common bond, wholesome ordinances of rule and government to with the movement if it had originated amongst of the mighty danger that threatens us. A maworse abuses of anarchy and licentiousness of Accordingly we now perceive more clearly that which the Gospel teaches all Christians to beware, and constant annoyance from the interference and were elected in the midst of a popular furor, and the question is not, as we have inconsiderately and in which it seems to foreshow the wreck of depredations of outsiders. argined, whether slavery shall have a national nations. We turn from such gilded conceits to establishment—that is, such an establishment as our Bibles, which we have too much neglected, a national constitution could only give it, recog- or imprudently interpreted by humanitarian ficnition and sanction—but whether the States that retain or uphold it, under such a national recognition and sanction, shall enjoy, without let or hindrance, their chartered rights? That is the the world, in distinction from the Church, but imple question, from which we should not have the Church itself has never been alive, and Christ turnel away, perplexed and exasperated, as we is dead in vain; else, our Lord himself knew not those who should be our natural friends and all have been lured by the acts of ambitious and dehave been, by political or speculative questions what was in man, when he commended the slave- lies undertake to render our property worthless signing men, and all may yet be well. which are nothing to the purpose, and could holding centurion as having greater faith than he by a system of prohibitory laws, or by re-opening Let us hope, then, that Missouri will "posses only aggravate offenses. The question is not for had found in Israel; else Paul was an ignorant or the philosophers or the politicians, but for com- a double-minded man when he admonished the mon sense and common honesty. Any man can slaves to be subject to their own masters, and to nderstand it, in its simplicity, and every man be content with their calling, and pronounced cmwho would be a good citizen should settle it for phatically that "if any man teach otherwise he is proud, knowing nothing, doting about questions Our error has been that we have mixed up this and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy strife, simple question with speculative and political railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of ons, which should have been treated in dis- men of corrupt minds, and destitute of truth." inction from it and in subjection to it. We have We find no retraction of these authoritative consequently been betrayed, sometimes uncon- words, no hint given us to depart from them, or ciously, into direct or indirect encroachments that the reasons of them will cease till the whole apon the chartered rights of our Southern brethren. groaning and travailing creation shall be set at We have failed, sometimes conscientiously, to re- liberty, at the manifestation of the sons of God. deem our solemn pledges. We have helped or We fear that an attempt to forestall that grand suffered our Legislatures to enact laws, our min-isters to preach, our churches to resolve, our so-able to diffuse a Christian spirit among the differcieties to protest, our lecturers to declaim, our clubs ent classes of mankind, would be more disastrous and coteries to electioneer and dispute, as if our than the Crusades, or other attempts which have brethren of the South were not entitled to the been prematurely made to restore Jerusalem. We and her property from plunder by fanatics and the Union, so long as it can be made the protector same rights of citizenship, or equal charity, cour- would not, therefore, be righteous over much and marauders, let them come from what quarter they of equal rights. tesy and good fellowship with ourselves, and to die before our time. We would not on account

who have, in their high places, stigmatized and de-of our children, or expose our country to the hor-It concerns us not to justify our Southern against them our great weapon—the ballot-box— brethren. They may have deserved, on various as if that were more authoritative than the Con- accounts, the judgments which some have protitution, or any department of the Government fanely imprecated upon them on this account created under it. With technical formalities, alone, and which others, more foolishly, have felt it is true, but with the same erring spirit we have themselves commissioned of Heaven to denounce. our purity, and excuse not our delinquencies. We

> CONSISTENCY. A Fire-Side Story.

One evening a poor man and his son, a little

"You speak kindly, my son," replied the pleased

ship with these men, as false and destructive, yet not large, and you require much more than I do." confusion of the public mind. We should have food, and in giving what is better still, cheerful made more exact discriminations, and regulated and contented hearts. He who gave us the living urselves by a safer method. We are now will bread from Heaven to nourish our immortal souls The father and son thanked God, and then be

Secondly: We now perceive that in our uncer- gan to cut the loaf in pieces, to begin their frugal

" But whose is it, father, if it is not our "I know not, as yet, to whom it belongs, but

ship of all other nations and persons, and their have others do unto us. The baker may possi-

and to keep under the voke, giving them no voice have made some error, and almost lost your in the administration of public affairs. The Con- money," and he then showed the baker the gold provided that they should "be subject to their own "Is it thine," asked the father; "if it is, take

"My father, baker, is very poor, and-"

The baker had been gazing alternatively upon We now think it an error to have made the Con- the honest father and the eager boy, and upon stitution in effect speak against itself; against laws the gold which lay glittering upon the creen turf. founded upon it; against the highest judicial "Thou art, indeed, an hone t fellow," said the opinions; against the common usages of all times; baker, and my neighbor. David, the flax dresser, property and the sufferings of her citizens, conse and sunk yesterday, near Hickman, Kentucky, against the prescrients of the great Lawgiver; told but the first when he said thou wert the quest upon the dismemberment of the American No particulars.

"Silence, my child; put me not to shame by thy

three days ago, and gave me that loaf, and told ted form. Public credit will be a myth, and the me to sell it cheaply, or give it away the honestest payment of public debts a miracle; the industrial poor man whom I knew in the city. I told David pursuits that now bring contentment and prosto send thee to me as a customer this morning; as perity to millions of hearth-stones, will be either thou wouldst not have the loaf for nothing, I sold destroyed or turned over to foreigners; our me it to thee, as thou knowest, for the last pence in chant ships will rot in their wharves, whilst the thy purse; and the loaf, with all its treasure-and carrying trade of the world is transferred to other it is not small-is thine, and God grant thee a nations; the capatalists and operatives of Europe blessing with it.'

and put his hands about his neck, and said: to utter the hopeless erv for bread! "I shall always, like you, my father, trust God | It is not unlikely that those who have waged

The Effects of Disunion.

Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, in his annual mesand the disastrous consequences which would follow the disruption of the Confederacy to each and The very idea of the right of voluntary seces- The arrival of recruits from Philadelphia for

abide by a fair compromise still; not such ephem- If this doctrine of secession holds good, our Goveral contracts as are enacted by Congress to-day ernment is without the first element of stability and repealed to morrow; but a compromise as and is destitute of every feature of respectability

Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, dissolving partnership. controversy which has been carried on, we him liberty whenever that should be better for sides by free territory, her border counties have confidence of the world for nearly a century, seem to perceive wherein we have been more or himself or for the world. But we would now do been the frequent scenes of kidnapping and vio- must lose her credit by giving countenance to this adjacent border.

tion that must end in her own destruction. separate government, and an honorable re-adjust-ment of the Federal compact, will induce them to return to their former position. In the meanmay. The people of Missouri will choose this deliberative, conservative course, both on account | Public Meeting in Richmond. Va. of the blessings they have derived from the Union, and the untold and unimagined evils that was held on the 27th ult., to consider the condiwill come with its dissolution. Is it nothing to us that the postal system of the United States carries intelligence to every family in the State, and quirer as one of the largest and most respectable the expenditure? Is it a trifle to us that millions first men in the place took part in the proceedare distributed from the Federal exchequer every year to support officers and contractors within the ings. We publish below the resolutions adopted, for stock and produce to support the army on our

western frontier? But far above this pecuniary view of the subcents-is it nothing to be an American citizen? a freeholder in the greatest and most powerful country on the globe-part owner of a flag that has been baptized in the fire and blood of a thou- and sometimes eloquent. Mr. Crenshaw, Mr. sand battles-a flag that floats proudly on every sea, and in every port-a countryman and kinsfell in the great struggle for liberty and right? Is there nothing in the memories of the past the there nothing in the memories of the past, the prosperity of the present, or the hopes of the future, that should make us cling with a dying grasp to this last hope of the world-this proud temple of American liberty. But if the blessings we have derived from our government excite no desire for their preservation, then let the evils, crimes and horrors which must follow its dissolution, withhold us from hasty and inconsiderate action. First, though least in the category of enough to make the country understand that evils that must come with secession, are those of

a pecuniary nature. The disruption of our present relations, and the the meeting: organization of an independent government, even without the natural consequences of civil war, dens upon the people. In addition to the loss of and the substitution of irredeemable paper for bankable funds; the loss of State credit, and the crippling or destruction of every public enterprise, these are amongst the negative evils of revolution at many the negative evils of revolution. tion, yet enough of themselves to destroy the hopes and crush out the energies of a great peomore thorough sytem of domestic police, an arrangement for the transportation and distribution of the mails, to provide for additional officers of government, and many other expenses.

border of nearly one thousand miles. In this, as within the territory of a seceding State, no more in most cases of fraternal strife, a conquest is stains her honor than the continued occupation of the worst of all defeats. A single year's experiment of separate government, under these cir-lution, tarnished the honor of the old Confederacumstances, would so impoverish the State and oppress the people that the natural consequence might be looked for in a reign of anarchy or despotism. Our natural enemies, the Abolitionists. would attack us on three sides, and prev upon us whenever and wherever they could find the op- Brookville, on Friday night last. His disease was portunity. Bickering, broil, battle, feud and foray pneumonia. Mr. Jones was born in Franklin would prevail in all parts of the State; thousands county, and was about thirty-seven years of age. of our best citizens would seek peace and quiet elsewhere, and Missouri would become like the He was a graduate of Oxford College, Ohio. lightning scorched track of the Roman armies. Mr. Jones was a lawyer by profession, but he dewhere they "made a solitude, and called it voted much of his time to politics. He was on All our social, industrial, commercial and educational interests would languish and die. The 1860, and in both canvasses did yeoman service

progress, and finally leave her, as a wrecked commonwealth, to drift out upon an unknown sex, on the ebbing tide of a popular revolution. These things will be inevitable if we are forced into secession and revolution. You might as well

time as to prevent the legitimate consequences of slaveholders, merchants, miners and mechanics the Government to reinforce him. of Missouri surrender the fairest heritage on which the sun ever shone, in exchange for the mad chimera of secession, to be followe! by revolution, battle and blood? Never!

attempt to turn back the shadow on the dial of

The poor father bent his head to the ground of American factories and machine shops stand

and do what is right; for I am sure it will never this political contest with the hope that it should of a servile war to the South, may be the first to find their storehouses empty, and their firesides in favor of the North. desolate. We commend to the lips of our enemies the poisoned chalice they had prepared for four o'clock on business connected with his Desage, most forcibly portrays the advantages of us, and when they have tasted its bitterness, partment. the Union to that State, and the States generally, may they turn from their course, and learn to extend justice to those who have done them no

rom contradiction to resistance. They are reguage, and almost justified their spirit. We have all. We copy a portion of it, which refers to the sion is not only absurd in itself, but utterly depresent crisis of the country, as well worthy of structive of every principle on which national racks at Washington, has been magnified into general consideration, and to show the sentiment the idea of national credit is preposterous. When undue importance.

Judge Dickinson. prevailing in a powerful border slave State: Texas came into the Union her large debt was sippi to Delaware, has arrived here. His friends Missouri occupies a position in regard to these paid by the national Government. Has she the say the sentiments presented by him before the troubles that should make her voice potent in the right to retire from the compact the moment that | Legislature of Delaware were responded to by councils of the nation. With scarcely a Disunion- the burden is removed from her shoulders? A strong demonstrations in favor of Southern acist, per se, to be found in her borders, she is still, large portion of our territory has been purchased tion by a crowded house, and the opposition was determined to demand and maintain her rights at at the cost of hundreds of millions, and this money protector of equal rights, but will despise it as racy. Has any State, composed of this purchased the instrument of wrong. She came into the territory, a right to retire with a share of the In this pressing state of things we have felt our- has been so often used, to gratify the cupidity or Union upon a compromise, and it is willing to property for which she has paid next to nothing? with Mr. Lincoln upon the great question disturb talist will be simple enough to loan money to a

less at fault. We hasten to confess it, and to this in subjection, not to the sophists or the dem- lence; and this State has probably lost as much political heresy, what chance has a new Confedemake honorable amends. We have done with agogues, but to Christ and his Apostles. Our in- in the last few years, in the abduction of slaves, racy founded upon the practice of this very docaccusation. We would put ourselves kindly be- stincts, sentiments, reasonings and policy should as all the rest of the Southern States. At this trine? In the absence of national credit, which fore our brethren, and right before our common be governed by the same guidance of the scrip- moment, several of the western counties are des- must follow as a legitimate consequence of this plated, and almost depopulated, from fear of a doctrine of the right to secede at pleasure, how is bandit horde who have been committing depreda- it possible to prosecute war, build up national detions-arson, theft, and foul murder-upon the fenses, or foster works of domestic enterprise? It would be folly to declare war, for any number preparations to take their departure. Missouri has a right to be heard from her pres- of States might withdraw from the compact, and ent position and power, as well as from the great avoid the expense of carrying it on. They might calamities that a hasty dissolution of the Union | withdraw in anticipation of, or in time of war, would bring upon her. She has now a larger and join the enemy with impunity.

voting population than any other slave State, with

It is idle to think of general secession without prospective wealth and power far beyond any of violence and blood. We might as well talk about her sister States. With nearly seventy thousand computating a limb without severing nerves and square miles of territory, already inhabited by a veins, or dying without pain. The different memmillion and a quarter of people, she has more bers of the Confederacy are bound together by a arable land, of the first quality, than any other common origin, common language, and a com-State in the Union; her territory is washed and mon fortune in the past; united by ties of com-

intersected by rivers, whose fountains and tribu- merce, social brotherhood, consanguinity, and tary streams water half the continent, and whose mutual dependence upon each other for the commingled flood forms "an inland sea" extending forts of life. We have grown to the strength and more than a thousand miles to the ocem; her power of a vast empire, and our vital energies mineral wealth is far above the reach of compulare now in full vigor. If dissolution should tation; her commercial metropolis has already come, the death struggle will be as terrible as the

legislation, in this respect, might proceed any have stood without slavery than the Israelites dustry and effort, and rapidly filling up the vacant region of country from France in order to make where or everywhere throughout the nation, as could have stood in the land of Canaan, if they lands with intelligent, enterprising settlers. It this river a great highway for the nation. It be Memminger. well then and thenceforth as in the time of Moses had been infected with our modern romantic wis- would seem, indeed, that Missouri and her sister longs to the whole Republic, and the States of the W. P. Miles was appointed Secretary to relast, to speak on a subject of this kind. They their commerce cut off from the sea by one or good faith, honor and power of the nation to sus | The strait anti-slavery principles we have here | have suffered the evil and wrong, and should be | two States lying near its mouth. This is one of tain slavery wherever or whenever any of its constituent States choose to maintain it. It gives a solemn national guarantee, without which, as is

The President of the Convention received a tofore advocated or encouraged, seem not to pertain the first to demand redress. Is it quite proper that the first to demand redress. Is it quite proper that the first to demand redress. It is generally bear the first to demand redress.

or a united government at all. Be slavery right or wrong, for life or death, the nation is comthose who, like ourselves, had suffered severe loss jority of the State Legislatures and of Congress their action will not be a fair exponent of the so-As matters are at present, Missouri will stand ber second thought of the people. The politi to her lot, and hold to the Union so long as it is cians now in power are not the men to settle this worth an effort to preserve it. So long as there is question. Let us turn from the selfish and helphope for success she will seek for justice within less politicians, who are struck dumb at the magthe Union. She can not be frightened from her nitude of the calamity which their own folly has propriety by the past unfriendly legislation of the precipitated, and make one last appeal to the great North, nor dragooned into secession by the re-strictive legislation of the extreme South. If little time to rectify the errors into which they

the slave trade, in opposition to the moral sense her soul in patience," occupying the high vantage of the civilized world, and at the same time re- ground which God and nature have bestowed; induce us to the humble position of a sentinel, to sisting upon all her rights, yet demanding nothing watch over and protect their interests, receiving the blows and none of the benefits, Missouri will invaders of her soil, yet refusing to precipitate the hesitate long before sanctioning such an arrangement. She will rather take the high position of armed neutrality. She is, at present, able to take care of herself, and will be neither forced nor flattered, driven nor coaxed, into a course of acour rights, and in the final failure of this, a resort If South Carolina and other cotton States per- to the last painful remedy of separation; yet, resist in secession, she will desire to see them go in garding as I do the American Confederacy as the peace, with the hope that a short experience of source of a thousand blessings, pecuniary, social time, Missouri will hold herself in readiness, at souri, record my solemn protest against unwise

tion of the country. It is described by the Enreceives back, in postage, only a small portion of gatherings ever held in that city, and many of the State? Is it a matter of no consequence to our with the remark that, although commanding the farmers that other millions are paid every year support of a majority of the persons present, they were opposed by a very large minority, who favored those of a more ultra character, and more ject-quite beyond the reckoning of dollars and favorable to immediate secession. The Enquirer

> The speeches were able, positive, determined Patton and Mr. Avlett, in their opposition to the report of the committee, enlisted the sympathy and support, if not of the majority of the meetto Lincoln on the part of the meeting. The speeches of these gentlemen would have undoutedly defeated the report of the committee, had not Judge John Robertson-a member of the come to the rescue of the committee. Hundreds thought that if Judge Robertson supported the report there could be no fears of its not going far

Richmond was for disunion. The following are the resolution adopted by

1. That we approve of the call of a State Convention, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as are necessary to secure the muniments of the United States

2. That we reprobate, in the strongest terms, as

To these must be added the positive evils of hostilities by any seceding State for the purpose taxation to support a respectable military force, a of capturing forts in her territory, before the forma-Those who are skeptical on this point should the rights and safety of all, should be committed reckon the expense of the three week's campaign to the General Government of such Confederacy. just terminated, and then estimate the cost of a And that a retention of military posts, for a lim cordon of armed sentinels sufficient to protect a ited time, by the United States Government,

DEATH OF HON. DANIEL D. JONES .- We regret

to announce the decease of Hon, D. D. Jones of the Democratic electoral ticket in 1856 and in wheels of commerce would rust upon the rails, for his party. His name had also been often menthe hammer upon the anvil, the plow in the fur- tioned in connection with a nomination for Con- would be slain. Fort Moultrie would become derow Farms would be untended, merchants idle, mechanics unemployed, our cities desolated as by a plague, and the country by a revolution. A few possessed many excellent qualities of head and years of transition would put back Missouri a cen- heart, and his death, in the vigor of manhood, enemy. years of transition would put the family and material will be a great loss to his family, and to his per-

> From Philadelphsa. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Japuary 4

About one half of the stores are closed, and business is only partly suspended. such a suicidal course. And will the planters, the tain Major Anderson, and support the efforts of

Steamboat Sunk.

MEMPHS, Friday, January 4 Nor will Missouri be singular in the loss of The steamer James Montgomery was snagged Telegraphic.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, January 5. On inquiring at the proper quarter it has been scertained that before June last, it being found that the arms at the arsenals were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsewill furnish our manufacturers, whilst the wheels | nals were quite deficient in thesh supplies. I distribution was made for equalization only, and while the tears fell from his eyes. His boy ran still, and the children of American artisans learn for no other object. They were principally drawn from Springfield Armory, and the arsenals at Watervleit, New York, and Watertown, Massachusetts. The secession troubles, it is known, had end in the bringing financial ruin and the horrors | not been commenced until after the distribution was completed. There remains a preponderance musket cartridges, and other munitions of war.

Lieutenant-General Scott was engaged until

The Republicans were again in caucus to-day the object being to agree on uniform legislative

Judge Dickinson, the Commissioner of Missis-

confined to only a few persons. Duff Green has just returned from a visit to the President elect. He comes back greatly encouraged. He had a free, frank and satisfactory talk | Charleston. ing the country. He informed Mr. Lincoln that unless some mode of adjustment was made all would Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston. be lost. He has hopes that something will yet be

done by Mr. Lincoln's friends here. Numerous western members of the Virginia Legislature arrived here vesterday and to-day, on their way to Richmond. The general feeling expressed by them is that the Legislature should immediately enact a law calling a State Convention, and pass a declaratory resolution against coercing a seceding State. The Virginia United for Pennsylvania had been absolutely determined States Senators and one of the Representatives apon. Mr. Lincoln wishes to reflect the views of also agree on these points.

Representatives Curry and Pugh, of Alabama. have left for home, and others from the same State will follow next week, while other members of prospectively seceding States are making cago and other leading Republicans protest against The rumor which prevailed that the sloop-ofwar Brooklyn has been ordered with United States

recruits to Charleston has been pronounced false ov official authority. Mr. Hague, Postmaster at Charleston, ha written to the Postmaster General that he holds is ridiculed at the office of the Company, says she himself responsible to the Federal Government is going to Charleston with troops. for the revenues accruing to his office for the present, therefore the postal arrangements will ing.

ontinue unchanged. The Republicans held a caucus to-day. Eighty members were present. There was a desulatory debate on national questions. Mr. Howard, of

diana, Secretary. The proceedings were private. \$1,689,974 in specie. South Carolina Convention. CHARLESTON, Friday, January 4.

The Convention, to-day, appointed as delegates to the General Congress of the seceding States Hon. T. J. Witkins, L. M. Keitt, A. W. Boyce, R. B. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barnwall and C. G.

The President of the Convention received a It is generally believe I that the secession ticket The city of New Orleans fully sympathises with the city of Charleston in the perils to which

when the occasion requires action. with thirty men is engaged in clearing the guns to Mr. Hutson offered an ordinance that all power not necessary to make postal laws be vested in the has also taken possession of the United States General Assembly, Passed. Mr. Keitt offered a resolution permitting the officers in any force, regular or volunteer, raised under the order of the Convention to hold seats

in either House of the General Assembly or any other office. Accepted. Mr. Curtis offered a resolution that the late is his strongest opponent. Commissioners to Washington be requested to prepare at their earliest convenience the result of Mr. McClure, anxiously, er recent attempt at negotiation with the Pres- Congressmen Sterritt, Killinger and McPherident of the United States for the delivery of the son, of Pennsylvania, are here on a commiss

an injunction of secresy until otherwise ordered. condence between the Commissioners to Wash- The friends of Mr. Cameron state that they saw noton and the President of the United States, was laid on the table The chair and the appurtenances used on the

night of signing the ordinance of secession were ordered to be placed in the State House at Co-The adoption of an ensign was ordered to b

left to the Legislature. From Boston.

Bosron, Saturday, January 5. Governor Andrews' inaugural was delivered today to the Legislature. His financial statement shows that \$37,700 are to be raised by the State tax to cover deficits in previous years. The aggregate amount of taxable property in the State is \$897,725,326; an increase of fifty per cent. in ten years. The enrolled militia in the State ex-ceed 155,000, while the active militia are but 5,600. The Governor suggests that a large number be placed on an active footing, that the State attend to local matters, including the military and may be ready to contribute her share of force in coast police.

ny exigency of public danger. The Governor favors the abolition of the death penalty and change in statutes of marriage and livorce. The personal liberty law he believed strictly constitutional, the right of a person to dinate to the original indefeasible right of every free man of his liberty. He submits the subject to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Of the secession question he treats at some length, to the effect that the people of Massachusetts respond in the words of Jackson: "The Federal Union must be preserved." The large granite building, No. 72, Long Wharf, was damaged by fire this morning. It was occupied by Van Bray & Co., commission merchants. Loss \$16,000; insured. One hundred guns were fired on the Comm to-day in honor of Major Anderson.

The steam frigate Mississippi has been taken from the dry docks at the Navy yard thoroughly

National Fast Day. Washington, Friday, January 4. The National Fast Day was observed with more than Sabbath solemnity. There were divine services in the various churches, and the Hall of the Representatives was crowded to hear an

address by Chaplain Stockton on the present state of the Union. New York, Friday, January 4. The National Fast Day was observed in this ing. This renews confidence in a final adjust city by almost a cessation of business, and other- ment. wise in the most becoming manner. Nearly all The sloop of war Brooklyn has not yet been the churches were open and well attended, and in most instances crowded. In Brooklyn the day was generally observed.

At Mr. Beecher's an immense congregation was convened, and Rev. Mr. Cuyler officiated. In Jersey City the day was also generally ob-Perensurus, Va., Friday, January 4. Business in this city to-day was universally steamer from Morris Island. The women of uspended, and churches all thronged with people | Charleston will spend Sunday making cartridges and it is decidedly the most solemn day ever wit-

nessed in the history of Petersburg. At Richmond the day is being duly observed; the admission of New Mexico, and Seward's conmany of the discourses delivered were very elo- stitutional amendment against interfering with quent and powerful, all of them earnestly invoked slavery in the States. he interposition of Divine Providence in the

present difficulties, but expressed devotion to the Gov. Washburn's (of Me.) Inaugural. South, and while war was deeply to be deplored it was necessary to prepare for it for our own

Southern News. CHARLESTON, Friday, Japuary 4.

beseiged as reported to-day. Major Anderson was visited by his brother.

and the President of the United States. riet Lane to be allowed to land, and says he shall subject of personal liberty bills, recom be treated politely and introduced to Collector the repeal of any statutes, which may be found didly. If the posts are reinforced it would be an respect. unfair conflict, in which hundreds of our sons erted and the wrath of the United States would be brought upon our devoted city. He implores the people to let the first shot come from the

From Leavenworth. LEAVESWORTH, Saturday, December 5.

Arrangements have been made with the railat Fort Leavenworth, consisting of two companies of light artillery, comprising 220 men and 130 horses, to Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. They will leave on Monday evening. Volunteers to the Government.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Saturday, January 5. There will be a meeting this evening to enrol

olunteers in the regiment of Chester county to offer their services to the Government to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws. The meeting is called by members of all parties.

From Chicago. CHICAGO, Saturday, January 5.

Exchange on New York declined to three per Fort Morgan Taken by the Insurgents. Mounta, Saturday, January 5.

Fort Morgan was taken possession of this

morning by the Mobile troops and garrisoned by two hundred mea.

U. S. Arsenal at Mobile Taken. Monne, Friday, January 4. The United States arsenal was taken at daylight this morning, by the Mobile troops, without resistance. The arsenal contains 78,000 stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of

From Cincinnati.

It is rumored that Fort Morgan was taken last

CINCINNATE, Saturday, January 5. The working men's meeting last night was well attended. Several speeches were made, and resolutions declaring that the Union must be preserved in its integrity by the enforcement of the laws in every part of the Union by whatever means may be necessary, and that a remedy for all grievances can be had under the Constitution,

From Norfolk.

Nonyote, VA., Friday, January 4. The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coaling and taking in stores, and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that she is destined for Great excitement was created vesterday on ac-

count of a report that four companies from

Lieut, J. H. North tendered his resignation to-

From Pittsburg.

Mr. McClure passed here from Springfield to-day, where he had been invited by Mr. Lincoln. He asserts positively that no Cabinet appointments his friends in Pennsylvania. He will appoint none in whom he has not confidence personally and politically, as he can best judge from expressions made from the State to him. Delegates to Chi-Cameron's appointment.

Perrspuno, Saturday, January 5.

From New York. New York, Saturday, January 5. The steamer Star of the West was coaled up cesterday with unusual celerity, and report, which Rev. Henry Arthon died in this city this morn-

Hon, William Kent died in Fiskill vesterday. The oil factory of Schveestan & Bro., of Jersey City, was burned last night. Loss \$10,000. The steamer Fulton sailed at noon to-day for Michigan, was Chairman, and Mr. Colfax, of In | South ampton and Havre with five passengers and The steamer City of Mancheefer sailed for Liverpool with 126 passengers.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAR, Friday, January 4. Fort Pulaski was vesterday taken possession of the volunteers, by order of Governor Brown. It is reported that the revenue cutter Dobbins has been taken possession of, but Governor Brown

I learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Savannah that the forts are in posshe is exposed, and will not fall to support her by one hundred and fifty men, and an armorer

> revenue in that station. From Harrisburg. HARRISTON, PA., Priday, January 4. Appearances strongly indicate the election of Mr. Cowan as United States Senator. Wilmot

forts and other State property, said documents to be deposited with the President of this body, with Mr. Sterritt expresses a doubt as to the appoint

ment of Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury.

The anti-Cameron men await the arrival of

a promise of the appointment, under Mr. Lincoln's From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Friday, January 4.

The following special dispatch to the American has been received: Governor Pickens has divided the duties of the among his Council thus: He appoints A. S. McGrath, Secretary of State; regulate intercourse with other States and foreign powers;

make treaties; regulate commerce, and appoin D. F. Jameson, Secretary of War. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, W. H. Hurllee to regulate the postal department and light houses. A. C. Garlington, Secretary of the Interior, to

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, January 5. day. The committee to whom the coercion and non-coercion resolution was referred, made no report, there being an evident determina the part of many present, who did not participate at the last meeting, to force the passage of the non-coercion resolutions of Judge Lewis, which were resisted by prominent Republicans. An exciting scene of disorder occurred, during which District Attorney Mann showed a willingness to

fight on the spot. On motion of a Republican the meeting was adjourned, but another was immediately called at the same place and Judge Lewis placed in the chair. Resolutions were then unanimously passed, denouncing the personal liberty bills, &c., and approving the Crittenden resolutions. The Republicans refused to participate in the second meeting, and manifest much ill-feeling at the onduct of their political opponents in over-riding

Washington Correspondence. New York, Saturday, January 5. A dispatch to the Commercial says the Con ressional Committee of the border States have agreed upon a compromise, Mr. Sherman assent-

ordered to Charleston. The Massachusetts delegation recomm Charles Francis Adams for a seat in Mr. Lincoln's

A dispatch to the Post says the Southern Senators says the Brooklyn, if sent to Charleston, will be sunk in the harbor, the light-house darkened buoys removed and batteries opened upon the Some Representatives from the border States said vesterday their people would be content with

Bosros, Saturday, January 5. The inaugural message of Governor Wash-burn, of Mame, to the Legislature of that State

was an encouaraging view of the material growth and prosperity of the State. He recomm consideration and forbearance and tokens of good All is quiet here. Fort Sumpter has not been will toward the South, which no crimination should be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatever respect we may have with three gentlemen. The understanding was been wrong, as the offerings which as good men that the interview would take place in their pres- and patriots, we should say upon the altar of our country, and in doing this we consent to the The journals to-day publish the correspond- abatement of not one jot or tittle of the princience between the Commissioners to Washington ples affirmed by the people at the recent election. We would stand by the Constitution of our Hon. A. B. Longstreet, President of the South fathers; the Constitution as it is and make no Carolina College, has issued a four page pamphlet, compromises that would involve us in the guilt of entitled "Shall South Carolina begin war." He treason, and justly render us the scorn of manhonestly desires the collector on board the Har- kind. The Governor devotes a paragraph to the Colcock, so that the Collectors of the two sov-ereign States could use every means to settle the sive, but quite plainly implying his conviction respective claims in a spirit of courtesy, and can-that Maine is not really a transgressor in this

> Honor to Major Anderson. AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, January 5. One hundred guns were fired in this city this evening in honor of Major Anderson.

Utica, N. Y., Saturday, January 5. Two salutes of thirty three guns each was fired this afternoon in honor of Major Anderson and the Union. It is proposed to honor the memory of Old road companies to transport all the available force Hickory in the same way on Tuesday, the anni-

versary of New Orleans. Schenectary, N. V. Saturday, January & The Twenty-sixth Regiment last evening, undes Captains Boyson and Van Ingen, fired a salute of thirty-three guns and thirty-three rockets in honor of Major Anderson and his brave men. National airs were performed amid cheers for Anderson and Secretarys Holt and Staunton.

WHERLING, Va., Saturday, January 5, One hundred guns were fired by the Union menin | oner of Major Anderson.